NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 23, 1890,-TWELVE PAGES.

PRICE THREE CENTS.

FIFTY ARRESTS MADE.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

Chicago, April 22.-Discretion and good counsel have been thrown to the winds, and riot and bloodshed now constitute the phases of the carpenters' strike. A body of strking carpenters caused a riot in the southwistern part of this city this forencon, and as a result bout fifty of them are locked up, and a segment of police was seriously hurt. Some non-union carpenters were put to work on Wallace-st., near Fifty-third-st., this morning. The strikers' pickets reported the fact and a committee of ion men was sent to persuade them to quit work. Idle carpenters to the number of about 100 joined the committee, and when arguments failed to induce the non-unionists to quit, the crowd began jeering them, and a riot followed. Police Sergeant Begley interfered, when he was set upon and beaten by the strikers. An alarm was sent to the nearest police station and a detachment of police was sent out and succeeded in arresting about fifty of the rioters. The rest escaped, but the police are hunting for them. The non-union men in the meantime, dropped

The fifty men who were arrested are still locked up at the Englewood Police Station. The police had a lively chase after them. As soon as they met with Mayor suffivan this afternoon, and afternoon, the patrol wagon loaded with bluecoats, about half a mile from the scene of the riot. They made no resistance to arrest. Cases of intimidation and violence by the striking carpenters are becoming more numerous. The patrol wagons were kept busy yesterday afternoon in several sections answering calls. Only two serious fights occurred, however, and few arrests were made. At the Brotherhood's baseball grounds about 500 strikers assembled and attempted to intimidate the workmen. An alarm was turned in and a platoon of police came to the scene, when the strikers withdrew. At one or two other places non-union men at work were stoned. At a building in the northwest section of the city a delegation of strikers ordered several non-unfon carpenters to quit, but were met with a refusal. The strikers armed themselves with sticks and brickbats and attacked the men. The owner of the building called the patrol wagon, but before it arrived the strikers had knocked Foreman Hanson down and severely beat him. The strikers were placed under arrest. A crowd of strikers attacked George and William Johnson, who were at work on a new building at No. 319 Armitage-ave. Both

on a new building at No. 319 Armitage-ave. Both men received slight scalp wounds. The North-ave, patrol was called, but the strikers had fled when they arrived.

It is announced that the gasfitters have decided to go out on Monday next. Their demands are for an eight-hour day and an increase of pay from \$3.25 to \$3.50 a day.

The sash, door and blind men are making rapid progress toward perfecting a large and powerful organization. They expect to be in a position to demand eight hours by May 1.

President Gompers, of the American Federation of Labor, returned from Milwaukee this morning. He conferred with representatives of the various trades relative to the coming eight-hour movement.

ment. The Eventus Mill," the recognized working-men's daily organ, says this evening: Chicago has been selected by the American Pedera-tion of Labor as the battleground on which will be fought out the struggle for the eight-hour day. The whole strength and power, moral and financial, of the Federacion strength and power, moral and financial, of the Federacion will be thrown to the support of the carpenters now on strike. Not only this, but if deemed necessary every organization adhitated with the Federacion will be ordered in strike to enforce the carpenters' demand. These include in Chicago every one of the building trades and several hundred associations. It is probable that by the end of this week 25,000 men will be on strike in Chicago

PREPARING FOR THE FIGHT.

TWO CIRCULARS ON THE EIGHT-HOUR

MOVEMENT. FOREIGN CARPENTERS WARNED NOT TO COME

TO AMERICA UNTIL THE TROUBLE IS

SETTLED-AN APPEAL FOR AID.

A circular letter addressed to "the carpenters and mechanics of Europe" has been sent to all trades unions in England and Germany by the United Erotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners warning workmen against coming to this country until the struggle for a worldny of eight hours has ended. Continuing, Brotherhood asserts that carpenters of America are by no means so well off or so well paid as these capitalists and their agents would have European workmen believe. Work here is alwas unsteady-at best will average eight months a shifts frequently from one employer to another for want of steady work. Competition is keen and inse, and a big day's work is expected from each Machinery and new inventions constantly re duce the demand for labor, and with the incoming flow of immigration only add to the large glut of idle

American Federation of Labor has mailed to an affiliated unions in this country the following cir-cular letter relative to the movement for a workagitated in this State:

To the Wage Workers and Sympathizers with Progress

isiday, May 1, the Executive Council have decided to the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Johnes II make the demand. It make the demand. It has been to have the calm, deliberate educational manner in which the agitation for the remember has been conducted, from the timely notice the we gave of our intended movement, so that facts and arrangements could be made in acance with the shorter hours' work; and, further, the decision of the st. Pani convention of the boring builders, that the reduction of the hours short to eight per day would have been gracefully eded without cessation of work or dispute, are conformed, however, with an evident defination on the part of the employing builders to conice by every means in their power the introlon of this most absolutely necessary reduction of nours of labor. We call upon you to winess the flowers of labor. We call upon you to winess the flowers of labor. We call upon you to winess the life attitude of the boss builders of Chicago and anapolis as evidence of what opposition and treat we may expect when the general demand is made it we may expect when the general demand is made in quarter is to be given to labor. We will have to

1. O quarter is to be given to labor. We will have to quer by force of numbers, organization, determinated discipline, what is not only our just and conable right, but even the slightest concession to diorate the condition of the folling masses, appears that the wealth, power and influence of employing and corporate classes of the country to be concentrated to defeat the movement, which is not only to improve the condition of the emoty but which will had employment and consently save from poverty, degradation and despair hundreds of thousands of our idle fellow men and ich.

view of this situation, it will be necessary for age workers and their friends of America to rally a greater unanimity of purpose than ever before, iccutrate all their efforts to counteract and over-the action of our agencies.

the action of our enemies.

see of our fellow tollers who contemplate taking a to secure concessions in their several trades and as to secure concessions in their several trades and as to secure concessions in their several trades and as to secure concessions in their several trades and as the last been won. If we are successful in this ext-which we shall be with your aid and co-alton-concessions will be easier obtained by all. Id. you, on the other hand, diffuse your efforts a various movements, it will but mean defeat for even though an advantage be gained by you, it be but temporary. It will surely be taken from and leave the wage-workers of the whole country and leave the wage-workers of the whole country and leave the wage-workers of the whole country.

STRIKERS GETTING UGLY

RIOTING AND BLOODSHED IN THE STREE'S

OF CHICAGO.

NON-UNION CARPENTERS ATTACKED WHILEAT

WORK—THE POLICE CALLED OUT AND

FIFTY ARRESIS MADE.

and its affiliated unions are large, they may be strained to the uttermost; and though your contributions may be small, when all do the best they can a vast amount will be the result.

We desire to be prepared for every emergency which may arise in this movement, and assure you that, should the fund raised not be required to assure victory in the eight hour movement of the carpenters and joiners, to devote it to securing the same beneficent result to the trades and callings selected in their turn to make the demand.

There is a very large number of sympathizers with the labor movement who are not wageworkers, and who would gladly financially aid the impending struggle, and an opportunity is here afforded than

struggle, and an opportunity is here afforded them so to do.

In the name of our noble and progressive cause we appeal to all to aid to the extent of your ability and bring improvement and victory to the toilers honor and advancement to the entire people of on country and the whole civilized world.

Send all constitutions to secretary Chris. Evans

Pittsburg, April 23.—The uncertainty in railroad circles still continues. The interminable bickerings and postponements are explained by the constitution of union in the railroad federation strikes without the consent of the others this union will forfeit all claims to support. The switchmen's Union is the one in-terested in the present difficulty, and even if Grand Master Wilkison should order a strike, the men would quit their work without the assurance of support from

TRAINMEN HESTFATE AT PITTSBURG.

the other branches of the federation of trainment, order to secure this support, it is necessary that it Grand Master consult the Executive Board of a federation, and this requires several days. So everywhould a strike be declared it will hardly be possible that it will occur until the first of heaxt week, unlet the Grand Master has full authority from the Freedrich Board. Meanwhile both Wilkison and Downer, award the counsequences of such a universal sloppage trains, are making every effort to drag the unwilling railroad officials into a compromise that will be all faver of the men.

the striking carpenters' and the contractors' association discovered that an alarm had been turned in they started on a run in a body, and, keeping well settles the eight-hour strike. The contractors agree to together, continued southward till overhauled by

severely attacked Cunningham Graham for inciting severely attacked Cunningham Graham for inciting strife among starving laborers. He contended that the condition of the working classes had enormously twist and misconstrue" the present tendencies, at least, of the German Emperor in regard to the improved and that in this respect England stood in advance of every other country in Europe.

Mr. Graham, after repeated but futile efforts to interrupt Mr. Bradlaugh, denied that he had incited people to violence, but said that be used in the moment the workers become powered would do so the moment the workers become powered enough.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, president of the Board of Trade, premised to collect and print statistics bearing upon the question, both at home and abroad. Mr. Barney withdrew his motion.

Boston, April 22 (Special).-A public meeting of the carpenters of Loston, union and non-union, was held on the eight-hour question. A resolution was adopted agreeing not to work more than eight hours per day

United States Express Company, returned to Chicago this morning. He declared that the company would not recede from its position on the enting down of salaries. A strike that will extend through out the enting express system in all the cities of the United states will therefore probably be the result.

NOTES IN THE FIELD OF LABOR. Boston, April 22.—The Boston Executive Business Association last night discussed the freestone labor

introduced a bill in the House to-day constraing the act constituting eight hours a day's work for laborers employed by the Government to apply to all persons employed on work done by the Government.

ONE STRIKE SETTLED AND ANOTHER BEGUN. Work was resumed in the cigar factory of Baulinan Brothers, First-ave, and Thirty-third-st., by the 250 workmen who had struck for an increase of wages. The strik was settled by a compromise. The eigarmakers of Wil-lam Ganseburg, No. 1,455 Third-ave., went on strike yes

Hester-st. It was resolved to arbitrate with their employers.

AN AMUSING RHODE ISLAND ELECTION Providence, R. I., April 22 (special). Rhode Island politics are always interesting, but the election in this city to-day for tenth Representative was also amusing cratic leader of the House, ran far behind his ticke first trial. When the recent second election decides the complexion of the Legislature and the control of the State the word was at once passed around among Republicans to elect Brennan on the third trail as a joke on his opponents in his own party and also be cause he would make more capital for the Republican by his extravagances in the House than as a defeated condidate. The joke was carried out to the letter condition. The long was carried out to the letter. Brennan carried every ward in the city. Under usual conditions he could not carry more than four at the most. He received a majority of 2,093 out of a total vote of 7,611. The Republicans religiously stoyed at home and not half the normal vote was polled. Brennan's friends fired a salute in his honor to-night. The Republicans are gratined over the result, for they are confident that Brennan's continued leadership of the Democratic party will disenst many of the better class of Democrats to the profit of the Republicans in future elections.

MUST RETURN ILLEGAL EMOLUMENTS.

Chicago, April 22.-The City Council last night dopted a resolution which will cause ex-treasurers of message to the Council some time ago, Mayor Cregier stated that for years past the city fundhave been kept on deposit in one or more banks elected by the Treasurer, and drawing interest. mounting to a large sum annually, which sum her been retained by the Treasurer as a personal emole

Springfield, Ill., April 22.-A stout iron fence will soon be put around the Lincoln monument, and nobody will be allowed inside the enclosure except during two of the groups of statuary on the monument, is ve been badly mutilated. The sarcophagus which once held the body of Lincoln is in the catacomb on the orth side of the monument, only a few feet from the entrance, where there is only an iron grating. Re cently, during the absence of the enstodian, a visitor reaching in between the gates with a heavy cane knocked a piece of marble from the sarcophagus raked it out and carried it off. Similar acts of van dalism have been common for years, and it has been found necessary to provide some means for the protection of the monument.

PENNSYLVANIA WOODS ABLAZE.

Elmira, N. Y., April 22 (Special).—For three days undreds of men on the line of the Addison and forest fires. have been destroyed, besides trees, fences and out buildings. Great efforts are making to save the long railroad trestle at Gurnee. Several small fires are raging on the hills surrounding this city, and to night there is some alarm, because flames broke out near the powder magazine, south of this city.

THE EMPEROR FOR PEACE.

TELLING THE PRESS THAT HIS WORDS SHOULD NOT BE MISCONSTRUED.

RECOGNIZING THAT COMMERCIAL PROSPERITY

IS GUARANTEED BY PEACE ALONE. Bremen, April 22.—Emperor William took dinner yesterday on board the North German Lloyd steamer Fulda. He made a speech in which he asked Germans Levee broken. Send a boat at once to save the people. o repose confidence in his determination to maintain or there may be great loss of life-cace. His words, he said, were sometimes misin-

diready made the necessary provisions against having his words "sometimes twisted and misconstrued." In The fight of the provisions against having his words "sometimes twisted and misconstrued." In The fight of the provisions against having his words "sometimes twisted and misconstrued." In fact, for the first time in German history, the "Reichsanzeiger" has taken the trouble to publish not

those of pure politics. It attempts to prove, by historical examples, that monarchies which identify themselves with the "directing" classes are in danger of falling at any moment. It says that the Emperor's duty is to follow the example of Frederick II, who took great injected in the welfare of the lower classes.

Of course, adds the official organ, "the situation is occurred some years ago, and where the levec is from more energetic measures are needed. A new class of "There are," says Colonel James.

met with Mayor Sullivan this affermoon, and after a nive hours' conference, reached an agreement which settles the eight-hour strike. The contractors agree to pay competent carpenters and joiners 30 cents an hour and concede the eight-hour day. The agreement, which holds good for one year, was signed to the chief the contractor of the contractors agree to hich holds good for one year, was signed to the chief the chief the policy of the Emperor which holds good for one year, was signed to the chief the policy of the Emperor day than minself, says that the policy of the Emperor and his Ministers will be to raily around the Crown will resume work to-migrow.

THE LABOR QUESTION IN ENGLAND.

London, April 22.—In the House of Commons to night, Mr. Bartley having made a motion for a committee of inquiry on the labor question, Mr. Bradlangh severely attacked Cunningham Graham for inciting.

After such declarations of the night and they are now on the way for Morgansea. He stated that he had also declared and the ware from it involved the brack may not reach the new damage from this crevasse will not be as great as that of 1834."

The same note is sounded in a pamphlet published at her his the cioes Away; What shall be come of it? This pamphlet, which is because of the water from this break may not reach the new work, but with the present stage of the water and the lamper of the first to understand them.

The same note is sounded in a pamphlet published at her his time of the sound that it will be the pamphlet, which is because which which is because of the water and the same of the water from this break may not reach the new work, but with the present stage of the water and the lamper of the surface and his Ministers will be to raily around the Crown and his Ministers will be to raily around the Crown and his Ministers will be to raily around the Crown and his Ministers will be to raily around the crown and his Ministers will be to raily around the crown and his Ministers will be to raily around the crown and his war f

and drew a contrast between Belgium and countries

for King Leopoid and Wr. Stanley. The King ad-dar May 1. The suggestion that this might mean the Bours' pay was met by one of the leaders of a movement, who intimated that they would first the eight hours, and later on the question of appearation would come up. get the eight hours, and later on the question of commend of the resources of the Congo opened up.

THE CUT IN THE ENPRESS OFFICES.
Chicago, April 22.— The Daily News says: "Vice President and General Manager C. H. Crosby, of the Congo salvay, which can be congounded as the property of the Congo relievely to the congo railway, which can be congounted by the congo railway, which can be congounted by the congo railway, which can be congounted by the congo railway which can be congounted by the congo railway. The congounted by the congo railway which can be congounted by the congo railway which can be congounted by the congo opened to the co

give a danger to morrow to Mr. state lamacy commission to day. The board posed of Controller Wemple, Commissioners in P. Dr. Parke and the other members of Mr. Stanley's party. The Congo Committee will give a ball in honor of Mr. Stanley, and he will also be entertained at inveloce by the Anti-Slavery society. Dr. Parko maintains that it in he Anti-Slavery society. Dr. Parko maintains that it in Pacha has a cataract on cach eve, and the sight of one eye has been completely destroyed.

Mr. Stanley attended a garden party at Lachen Palace to day. Fifteen hundred persons were present among them being calmer Mini tery, senators, and members of the dislocation of the dislocation of asylum districts may be established, with a view between the core of the dislocation of the state Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the State Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves, and Oscar Craix, president of the Board of Charities. Mr. Reeves was elected charman and ficury A Beeves and Charities and Charles and Charles and Charties and Charles and

ALLEGED REMARKS BY PRINCE BISMARCK. Berlin, April 22.—The Sperige-etz bill was tabled in the Lover House of the Diet today. It provides that 560,4-0 marks from the Treasury be applied to Objects of the Catholic Church, dating from April 1. The "Freisinning Zeitung" publishes an account of and so desired. He attributed his removal to the in-trigues of opponents, especially of the Minister who owed his place to him. He admitted that he differed with the Emperor on the labor question. The Gov-ernment's present policy, he said, must entail harsh dealing with the Socialists. Court Herbert Rismarck and he was grut to leave the treadmill of office, but he was sorry for his father, who wanted to remain.

IRISH NEWSPAPERS ON PARNELL'S SPEECH. Dublin, April 22.—The Freeman's Journal' (Home finle), commenting on Mr. Parnell's speech on the frish Land Purchase bill in the House of Commons centerday, says it is certainly curious to find Mr. Parnell proposing a scheme by which landfords will

that Mr. Parneil's proposal is a remarkable one, coming from such a quarter. His proposal assets the princi-ple for which landlerds values contended before the that Mr. Parnell's proposal is a remarkatus one, common from such a quarter. His proposal a series the principle for which landlords varies contended before the Irish kand act was possed in 1821.

London, April 22—The Fall Mail Gazette" sava: "We will not pretent to like Mr. Larnell's proposal. Being his, the Parnellites may support it. If it had been brought in by an English Cabbet, it would have been overwhelmed with every epithel of execration that the Irish imagination could invent."

A PURNCH REPULSE IN DAHOMEY.

Paris, April 22.- The "Temps" says that a French orce, consisting of 350 troops, made a reconnoissance of the position held by the Dahomans, seven kile attack upon the place. The French force was compelled to retreat to Porto Novo, after thirty French soldiers and twenty of their native alles had been killed or wounded. The loss of the

A DINNER TO MINISTER SMITH AT THE HAGUE inister here, gave a diplomatic dinner to day in honor of Charles Emory Smith, the recently appointed United states Minister to Russia. Forty four persons were present, including several Dutch Ministers, the leading members of the Court, and the entire diplostate corps. The banquet hall was elaborately decorated with flars, all nations being represented.

PRESIDENT CARNOT IN CORSICA. Ajaccio, Corsica, April 22.-President Carnot to day visited the house in which Napoleon I was born. Upon the arrival of the President here yesterday, a number of ladies strewed rice and corn before him as a sign of welcome to the city. Mr. Carnot started today for Bastia, ninely-five miles northwest of this

.... Tangier, April 22.-Mr. Mathews, the newly ap-pointed American Consul at this place, arrived here

MR. BALFOUR AND THE DUBLIN LANDLORD London, April 22.-Mr. Balfour, Chief Secretary for ireland, to day discussed the Land Purchase bill for

SOAKED LEVEES GIVE WAY-OVERWHELMED BY STORM AND RAIN

A CRY FOR HELP FROM BAYOU SARA, ON THE

MISSISSIPPI. New-Orleans, April 22.-Governor Nichols to-day received the following dispatch:

MARTIN GLYNN, President Police Jury,

It was 3 o'clock this afternoon when Governo Nichols received this dispatch, Governor Nicho at once made arrangements with the owners of the steamer Arthur Lumbert and barges, then at Baton Rouge, and the boat started immediately for Pointe The fight of the people of Pointe Coupe, which has been waged day and night against the tremendou

prevailed for two days came as an unexpected obstacle Germany social questions are more important than those of pure politics. It attempts to prove, by his earthen bulwarks to save their home, and their

floods pouring down the Mississippi to save Morganse

Lovee has been in vain. Up to a couple of days as

clenity.

Playume's Natcher, Miss, dispatch says; set break in the levers in this vicinity of oday. A prejection lever in from of Vidalia, submerging a number of houses, morning the Lake Concordia lever gave way, m. the break is 150 feet wide, the water brough like a mild rase. This break will clover joriton of Concordia Parish and can-

TO PROVIDE FOR THE INSANE OF THE STATE. 2.—The boss plasterers of this country in a pacition of increased importance and mand from their men for an fortune, "Your address," he said, "shows that these new board created by the law for the state care of the albetment of one state be pital to each destrict. The secretary was directed to prepare statistics sho ling the distribution of the insure by counties in a state and county institutions, and a statement as the accommodations at present being made in state he accommodations at present being made in Statements, as well, of such vacuables as now exhaustern and the statements, as well, of such vacuables as now exhaustern and the statements of the law communication was directed to be forwarded to the Legislature to-morrow setting forth that it is topinion of the Board, that there is unreint necessity an appropriation at the present session in ord

> TO GUARD THE FOREST PRESERVE FROM FIRE Albany, April 22 (Special).- Look out for fires tio fire wardens throughout the forest preserve. The circular says that woodmen and others familiar with the signs have already given warning that the indica-tions all point to the coming summer as an inusually tions all point to the coming summer as an inusually dry season. Consequently greater precautions than a and are necessary to protest the forests. The escape from serious fires last year was due largely to the exertions of the Forest Commission's fire wasfers to having the provisions of the law with respect to fire carried out and in enforcing the rules of the Commission. Attention is called to the amendment to the law witch allows fire wasfers ample power, in case of fire, to call for as istance.

PAN AMERICANS STILL IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Va., April 22.—The members of the This morning Mayor Ellison took them out for a drive around the city. They visited the public schools and other places of interest, after which the Mayor entertained them at his home. The visitors expressed themselves as pleased with Richmont as delichted with the hospitality of her people. I office it is special invitation, they attended a germa at Belvidere Hall, where they met many promines people. They will go to Old Point to morrow morning.

A MISSING TOWN TREASURER RETURNS. Canton, Mass., April 22. William E. McPherson he missing Town Treasurer of Canton, returned hom last night in company with his father, who went Me., last Thursday, presumably by appoint own's money. When asked his reason for going, I replied that everybody was talking about him and he thought it best to get out of the way. There was no attempt by him to falsify the books. The Selectmen simply found that about \$2,700 should be in the bank or in Mr. McPherson's possession.

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE GOVERNORSHIP. Concord, N. H., April 22.-David A. Taggart, presi lent of the State Senate, was inaugurated Acting Governor to-day by the Executive Council, and wil perform the guternatorial duties during the absence of Governor Goodell, who is incapacitated by illness This is the first time in the history of the State since 1784 that the president of the Senate has been called upon to discharge the duties of Governor.

New Haven, Conn., April 22.-A bast state of affairconcerning the big bridge over the Thames at New Lordon has leaked out. The bridge was opened has etober, and for several months worked satisfactorily About six weeks ago it was noticed that something was wrong with the section of the bridge nearest showed that the western pier had sunt seven tach so doo that the stonework extending northward from the pier, to shield the pier from ice, had cracked, owing to the strain. In order to rectore the level of

the tracks above, the railroad people have removed the ties, placing planks across the striegers, and have replaced the ties over the plank for 100 feet, the plank being regulated in its the kness to make the rails level for the space of the bridge affected by the rails level for the space of the bridge affected by the rails level for the pier. The strength of the bridge is creatly impaired by the mishap, and trains are running over it slowly. Should the pler sink further, it is possible all traffic over it will be suspended, in which case the ferry must again be used.

GREAT POWWOW OF THE SIOUX.

BIG FOOT TRIES IN VAIN TO BREAK IT UP-RED MEN TO TAKE UP LAND.

St. Paul, April 22 (Special) .- "The Pioneer Press's" ferre, S. D., dispatch says. "The great Sloux Indian now wow which met on Sunday was a long and event all one, the talk being kept up until late last night. prominent chiefs of the Sioux Nation and several hun dred whites. Colonel Louisberry, the special agent of the Interior Department, was present by request of flice, to give them information or heat complaints. The Indians then called attention to promises of the Government, and said that they would have no more to do with the whites unless the wrongs were righted. John Grass, the chief spokesman and known as the great firmed his former wish that Indians should take up bring gons in the air. Big Foot, by the aid of the indian Police, was gathered in and he and his band compelled to keep quiet. After this a long and inter-stine talk was had. When the powwow broke up ast night it was fully decided by the red men to take up land and go farming instead of going back on the x-ervation."

THE ARKANSAS INVESTIGATION.

FIFTEEN HUNDRED WITNESSES HAVE BEEN SUM MONED-CLAYTON'S ASSASSINS.

Little Rock, Ark., April 22 (Special).-The sub pointed to investigate the Clayton Breckinridge cor iest will arrive here to morrow from Washington, ac-companied by Mr. Breckinridge. Over 1,500 wit-nesses have been summoned from four counties in Mr. Breckinridge's district, and the city is crowded already. Mr. McClure, attorney for the Government, stated to night that he would place before the comdirectly to Clayton's assassins. Two men are impli-cated, and both have occupied a high standing in their respective communities. The inquiry will begin Thursday morning, and will continue for at least two weeks.

ADMITTING "CERNEAU" SCOTTISH RITE MASONS Washington, April 22 .- On July 25, 1889, an edict was issued by the then Grand Master of Masons of District of Columbia against the "Cerneau" scottish Rite Masons for having, as alleged, entered into fraternal relations with the Grand Orient of France, etc. A second edict on the subject has just been issued by the present Grand Master, annulling the former edict and declaring it no longer in fore of any body acknowledging allegiance to the said Gorgas Cerneau rite. This action is based upon a proclamation is used by the supreme Council A. A . R. "Cerneau," the fifth section of which reads as

follows:

Therefore, insisting that we never intentionally did or committed any act or thing showing any want of loyalty to ancient craft Masonry, and that there may be no further excuse to claim that we have, we do hereby withdraw said proposal, and annul, vacate and set aside each and every act and thing done by any in authority in our rite, wherein or whereby it might be claimed even by our enemies: that fraternal relations had been effected between the said Grand crient of France or any of its bodies, and our organization, contrary to the order or decree of any grand lodge of the United States.

Chicago, April 22 .- A dispatch to "The Times rom St. Louis says; "William J. Lord, who for even years had been confidential bookkeeper of Fesh A Mock, painters, has stolen since 1883 \$15,523. The shortage was discovered March 17 and he made ertial restitution, paying back \$500, which it was

INDIANS STARVING ON THEIR RESERVATION. Chicago, April 22 .- A dispatch from Fort Robin

refers to be ready to take the field at a moment' ate leaving the Pine Ridge Agency without permit tate leaving the Pine Ridge Ascate wathing pro-don, to consult with others of their triber in regard to certain lands. Chief Tangles Hate and forty four indians came here resterday and reported that they were in a starving condition. The commanding of their has ordered rations for them, and they will be cent back to the agency.

BIGAMT PREVENTED AT THE ALTAR.

Salisbury, Md., April 22.-Henry Lercallette and Victoria Wright were being married in a country hurch near here and the clergyman was about to loclare them man and wife when an annt of the your younan appeared with a letter from the wife Lercallette. The annt asked the minister to read the letter alond. When the minister finished read-ing the letter the would-be bride fell in a swoon, and hercallette in the excitement left the church and dis-

AUQUITTED OF A CHARGE OF MURDER. Toms River, N. J., April 22. The trial of Jules P Homseau, manager of the Berkeley Arms Hotel, for the murder of John Murphy, ended to day in a verdict of acquittal. The evidence of the defence showing that Murphy had killed blinself was strong, and the judge's charge was in favor of the prisoner.

Chicago, April 22.—The sensational "confession" of Frank Wosdruff, the Cronin suspect, which was enerally published last fall, and which, among other hings, said that Alexander Sullivan, ex-president of he Trish National League, in Woodruff's present anded a sure of money to Martin Burke, at the sam une urging him to action, has been discredifed by the olice anthorities and the Public Prosecutor.

AN EX MAYOR OF FITCHBURG FOUND DROWNED. Fitchburg, Mass., April 22.—The body of ex-Mayor Eli Culley was found in the reservoir at 2 o'clock this morning. He disappeared Monday morning. Mo ulley had been ill for some time and his mind was affected. He was fifty years old, and leaves a widow not six children. He was Mayor four years ago, and as a member of the Legislature of 1880.

A RABBI BRUTALLY ASSAULTED BY ROBBERS. Mount Carmel, Penn., April 22. While out drivog this atternoon a mile west of here, Rabbi Coho, f this city, was brutally assaulted, and perhapstally injured, by two young ruffians, John Dorsey and John Handrihan. The men were bent on roberty, and the rabbi interfered. Handrihan haven captured, but Dorsey has taken to the moun

ARRIVAL OF THE HENDRICKS MONUMENT. Indianapolis, Ind., April 22.-The Hendricks Mont ent Committee has received notice of the arrival at New York of the Hendricks monument complete from Florence. There are ninety crates of the granite and tour crates of bronzes, and the total weight is over 200 tons. About afteen cars will be required to trans-port the work to this city. The monument will be ready for the unveiling ceremonies the last of May.

A DOCTOR'S HORSE KNOCKS DOWN AN OFFICER. Alfred M. Spalding, a physician of No. 55 East no-hundred and twenty-fifth st., was driving on the liverside Drive, near Seventy-second-st., yesterday Thomas Finnegan, a policeman, hailed him and ordered him to drive less rapidly. Not seeing his order obeyed with sufficient dispatch, the officer attempted to catch the borse, and in doing so was knocked down and saverely injured. Dr. spalding was placed under arrest to await the result of the officer's injuries, and Franceau was taken to Roosevelt Hospital. Last night the surgeon said that the policeman's knee was badly hurt, but that, so far as he could then tell, his injuries were not dangerous.

NEW SAXTON BILL PASSED.

AMENDED BY THE SENATE AND ADOPTED BY A PARTY VOTE.

MR. SAXTON VENOMOUSLY ASSAILED BY DEMO

CRATIC SENATORS FOR CONSENTING TO AMENDMENTS URGED BY THE REPUB.

> REPLY-A WARM DEBATE. IRY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.T

Albany, April 22.-The Republican Senate for the second time this session has passed Mr. Saxton's Ballot-Reform bill. It has done so in spite of the bitterest Democratic opposition, which grows stronger as Governor Hill perceives that popular indignation over the monstrous tyranny of the veto may yet coerce him inte signing a really good and useful measure. When that unscrupulous official signified last night his august intention of approving the "compromise" bill, conceived in his own brain, and fashioned by the cunning hand of his private legal adviser, he knew well enough what the intimation implied. It implied that he was forcing the Republican ballot-reformers to an absolute surrender of some of their best convictions; that by reak up the meeting by driving round and round and the open use of threats he was compelling them virtually to abandon cherished principles, without the minutest concession on his own part. Mr. Saxton, who is one of the frankest as he

is the most earnest of reformers, was persuaded to accept the measure, not because he thought it a good one, but because, as he told the Senate to-day, it was the best the Governor would let the people have. He promised to do his utmost to secure its passage, and asked to have it laid over until to-day to give his associates time to examine it. For this he has been maligned with a venom that would be unreasonable in any case, and that in his case is simply outrageous.

The Republican leaders, naturally enough, at a caucus held last night decided that there could be no compromise where the concessions are all on one side. They discovered that the promise" bill had been ingeniously framed to conceal some deeplaid Democratic schemes for getting at voters, and to perpetuate by law the frauds that are now carried on against the law. Undeterred by fears of the taunt that they were "trying to put the Governor in a hole," they actually had the hardihood to refuse to crawl into one themselves. Mr. Saxton, recognizing the force of their objections, offered to have the bill modified, and courageously presented the amendments in the Senate this morning himself.

The result was the most exciting debate of the session, and the most significant display of Democratic spite at the defeat of an artful plan and jubilation over the chance that the Governor may yet find a pretext for cheating the people out of a much-needed reform. Mr. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, whose friends think he ought by right to lead the minority, has rubbed elbows with the Governor long enough to have acquired an accurate knowledge of his thought on any given subject. The Senator has kept pretty quiet so far this session; but when he fully realized that the bill was not to go through precisely as the Governor de sired, he arose in wrath on the Senate floor, and sought to strike terror to Mr. Saxton's soul by asking that gentleman what he meant last Friday by announcing, on behalf of his associates, that

the bill was satisfactory to all parties.
"I never announced that," protested Mr. Saxton, in astonishment. "I simply said I thought the bill was the best we could get, and that I should present it, and endeavor to get it passed."

On this Mr. Jacobs drew out of his vest pocket a clipping containing Mr. Saxton's letter to the committee of the Ballot-Reform League. which The Tribune published this morning. This letter Sir. Jacobs read with denunciatory em-When he reached the sentence in which principle for which we have been so long contending," he raised his voice so that the Governor himself, if he had been listening, might

have heard it, at the other end of the Capitol. "You will notice," sall Mr. Saxton, mildly, that that letter refers solely to the question of separate ballots."

"It says the bill contains every principle for which you have been contending," shouted Mr. Jacobs, shaking the clipping at him.

"As to separate ballots, yes; but so far as that goes, I do believe that the bill, while it doesn't do everything, would be a very long step in advance of the present statute." This, of course, is faint praise. "You said in the letter that you would use

You must have known that a Republican caucus was to be held upon it when you asked us last night to let it go over until to-day." "I knew nothing of the kind."

every honorable effort to pass the bill unamended.

"Then the Senators must have taken you very little into their confidence." " I find not heard that there would be a caucus. simply wanted to give my colleagues a chance

Of course, such a close friend of the Governor as Mr. Jacobs was not to be pacified by any such straightforward explanation, and he began to abuse Mr. Saxton for wickedly embarrassing the Governor by acting on the expressed convictions of his Republican associates, instead of truckling to the designs of the arch-schemer in the Executive Chamber. Mr. Jacobs's confession, however, that he did not believe in ballot-reform in prin ciple shows just how much his opinion in the matter was worth. "You have deluded the sharp Governor of the State into a corner," he said, in a rhetorical windup, "but fortunately you did not get him into a hole. You will find yourself in a much bigger hole than you ever dug for him, or than you ever found prepared for yourself in the past. I believe the Governor will be equal to the emergency, repudiating this infamous trick upon the people, which is designed to destroy every attempt at ballot reform, and to build up the wavering fortunes of the Republican party upon the failure to enact a law which might bring honesty into the election of many of our

constituents. It is instructive to compare with this fiery declamation Mr. Cantor's righteous wrath against the Republicans for being hindered by suspicion of the Governor's craft from going straight ahead with the consideration of the measure on its

merits. When the matter first came up, Mr. Saxton

said:

I may as well explain something about this measure. There were, as I recollect, three objections urged by the Governor to the bill which he veloed. One of them was as to the manner of electing the ballot-clerks. That was, I think, entirely obviated by the amendments made to this bill as it originally came from the committee. Another objection was that the bill provided for ballots containing the names of more candidates for a particular office than there were persons to be elected. That is, he objected to what is commonly called the "blanket" ballot, the ballot adopted in Massachusetts, in Rhode Island and Indiana, and various other States. The tovernor insisted that that was unconstitutional. Of course it is not necessary for me to go into his reasons, I thought that his arguments were composed of such stuff as dreams were made of, and were entirely shadowy, unsubstantial and impalpable; and I don't believe there is a lawyer within the sound of my voice who is really convinced that they have any foundation. I do not understand that any lawyer of standing has ever openly pronounced any opinion in support of them. The Court of Appeals has decided practically that, even aithough there may be two names upon the ballot, the ballot may be a legal one, and may be counted for one person.

But there was the fact. The tovernor took that position. It seemed entirely indefensible; but, nevertheless, we had to take things as they were, and I did not believe, and do not now believe, that that is a vital matter.